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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JULY 1985 SEPTEMBER 20, 1985

District Job Market Records Strong Seasonal Expansion in July

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

District resident employment rose from 298,000 in June, 1985 to 312,400 in July, 1985, as a result of the District's Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program. Seasonal layoffs, though, primarily in the Services industry, resulted in a rise in unemployment from 27,600 in June to 30,300 in July, and the subsequent rise in the unemployment rate from 8.5 percent to 8.9 percent. [Due to seasonal factors, growth in the number of residents looking for work (9.8 percent) outpaced the growth in the number of residents finding work (4.8 percent), for the second consecutive month]. The current, over the month, growth in employment (4.8 percent) is significantly higher than the 1.3 percent June-July average growth rate between 1970 and 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted employment rate declined from 7.5 percent in June to 7.4 percent in July.

Compared to year ago estimates (July, 1984 to July, 1985) the employment situation of District residents continues to show modest improvement. Since July, 1984, employment of City residents has increased by 12,800, to 312,400. Total joblessness, though, has declined marginally from 31,000 in July, 1984 to 30,300 in July, 1985. Given the gains in employment and the marginal decline in joblessness, the District's jobless rate fell from 9.4 percent to 8.9 percent over the year. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate remained little changed from a year ago, declining from 7.5 percent in July, 1984 to 7.4 percent in July, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising in June, 1985, the Washington Area unemployment rate held steady at 4.1 percent in July and the Suburban unemployment rate dropped to 3.2 percent in July. [As one can

Job Service . . .

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
July 1985 a/

	July b/ 1985	June c/ 1985	July 1984	June 1984	Net Change From June 1985	Net Change From July 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	342,800	325,600	330,600	322,400	17,200	12,200
Total Employment	312,400	298,000	299,600	293,700	14,400	12,800
Total Unemployment	30,300	27,600	31,000	28,700	2,700	- 700
Unemployment Rate d/	8.9	8.5	9.4	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,064,700	2,041,400	1,987,600	1,980,000	23,300	77,100
Total Employment	1,979,400	1,957,900	1,901,700	1,894,400	21,500	77,700
Total Unemployment	85,300	83,500	85,800	85,600	1,800	- 500
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,722,000	1,715,800	1,657,000	1,657,600	6,200	65,000
Total Employment	1,667,000	1,659,900	1,602,100	1,600,700	7,100	64,900
Total Unemployment	55,000	55,900	54,900	50,000	900	100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

ascertain from the labor force table, the seasonal patterns of District and Suburban residents are different between June and July; the District's rate rising over the month with the Suburban rate falling over the month.] Due primarily to seasonal gains in the District, Area employment increased from 1,957,900 in June to 1,979,400 in July. The increase in Suburban resident employment was smaller, rising from 1,659,900 in June to 1,667,000 in July. The increase in unemployment in the District dominated the monthly movement in Area unemployment over the month. Between June, 1985 and July, 1985, Area unemployment increased by 1,800 to 85,300. Contrary to the Area, Suburban unemployment dropped over the month by 900 to 55,000 in July.

Compared to year ago estimates (July, 1984 to July, 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have shown moderate improvement. Since July, 1984, the Area jobless rate has dropped 0.2 percentage point, while the Suburban jobless rate has dropped 0.1 percentage point. Total joblessness was down by 500 in the Washington Area and up by 100 in the Suburbs, between July, 1984 and July, 1985. Employment was up moderately in the Area (77,700) and Suburbs (64,900) over the year.

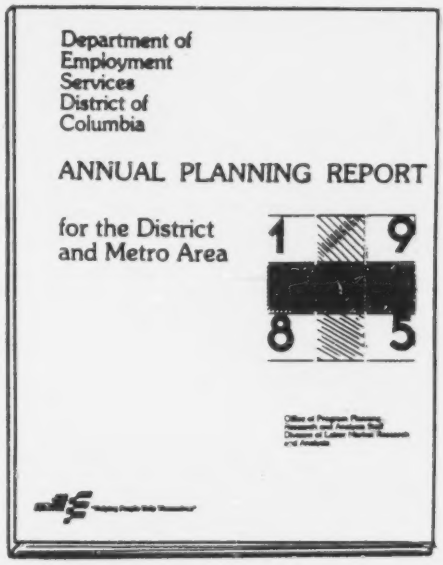
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In July, there were 643,100 jobs in the District, an increase of 16,300 from June. Almost all of this increase was generated by seasonal hiring (18,600) by the District Government, reflecting the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program. Employment, in virtually all of the other industrial sectors, was stagnant between June and July.

Compared to July of last year, the Services industry produced the largest absolute growth (5,900 new jobs), followed by the District Government (2,300 new jobs). The Federal Government also contributed significantly to the 12,700 new jobs created in the District between July, 1984 and July, 1985. The City's, over-the-year job growth rate was 2.0 percent, down slightly from recent months.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

For the first time in many months, the Suburban economy failed to add any new jobs to the Area's economy. This resulted from a private/public sector trade off. The private sector added



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THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July a/ 1985	June b/ 1985	July 1984	July a/ 1985	June b/ 1985	July 1984
TOTAL	643.1	626.8	630.4	1,908.0	1,891.7	1,823.
Total Private Sector	364.0	363.9	354.8	1,344.0	1,335.9	1,274.
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.6	79.0	78.6	77.
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.4	38.2	37.
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.7	20.
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	14.2	14.
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.4	39.
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	5.
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.6	29.3	29.2	28.
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.
All Other Manufacturing	3.1	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.
Construction	11.6	11.6	10.9	109.7	108.6	98.
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	27.1	26.3	90.1	90.1	84.
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	39.4	35.
All Transportation	9.0	9.2	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.6	46.4	44.
Trade	65.4	65.3	63.8	378.6	377.5	362.
Wholesale	9.8	9.8	10.0	70.9	70.9	68.
Retail	55.6	55.5	53.8	307.7	306.6	293.
General Merchandise	5.1	5.1	5.0	35.4	35.9	35.
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.0	40.
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.7	33.6	32.
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	20.6	20.
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.3	27.1	105.4	104.9	98.
All Other Retail	21.9	22.1	21.7	70.1	69.6	66.
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	35.9	111.3	110.0	106.
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.6	21.4	20.
All Other	29.0	29.0	28.8	89.7	88.6	85.
Services	209.1	209.0	203.2	574.2	570.1	544.
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.2	12.4	12.0	28.8	28.7	27.
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.2	21.4	20.
Business Services	43.7	43.3	41.5	N/A	N/A	N/
Health Services	30.4	30.6	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/
Legal Services	21.5	21.5	20.4	N/A	N/A	N/
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.4	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/
All Other Services	66.6	66.7	64.9	524.2	520.0	497.
Government	279.1	262.9	275.6	564.0	555.8	549.
Federal Government	213.7	213.3	212.5	360.6	360.0	363.
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.4	195.8	185.
D.C. Government	60.3	44.5	58.0	N/A	N/A	N/
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market

8,000 jobs (half in Services) at the same time government jobs declined by 8,000. The decline in government employment was related to seasonal layoffs in Local Government. (This employment should reappear in the fall). Summer employment programs for suburban youth are relatively small, thus, they do not offset seasonal reductions in other sectors as they do in the District.

Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have demonstrated exuberant growth--6.0 percent or 71,400 new jobs. More than a third of these new jobs, between July, 1984 and July, 1985, were created in the Services industry (23,600). Retail Trade employment also increased significantly, over the year (12,400). State and Local Government has contributed even more jobs (15,600, over-the-year than Retail Trade. Construction (10,800 new jobs) has also been a bright spot. Only the Federal establishment has been a non-contributor to suburban job growth, recording a job reduction of 4,300.

Job Growth in the Area

Combining City jobs and Suburban jobs means that 1,908,000 jobs were in the Area in July, 1985 - 84,100 more than one year ago or a job growth rate of 4.6 percent. Approximately 35 percent (29,500) of the new Area jobs were in the Services industry, with Retail Trade (14,300) and Construction (11,500)) combining for another 31 percent of total growth. Like the Suburbs, Federal employment in the Area made a negative contribution (-3,100) to the Area's expansion, during the past twelve months.

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

D.C. is business.

MAYOR BARRY ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT BUSINESS TO D.C.

On July 29, 1985, Mayor Marion Barry Jr. announced a major marketing campaign to attract business to the District. The campaign will center around the theme "Washington, D.C. is Business".

At a reception for District business leaders, Mayor Barry unveiled a 24-page, full color marketing brochure to be used in the campaign. The program will also include the introduction of an "800" telephone hotline to provide information to businesses interested in learning about the District. Mayor Barry has identified $423,000 for the campaign for the remainder of this fiscal year and $286,000 for Fiscal Year 1986.

The program will be carried out by the office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, Curtis McClinton Jr., and the office of Business and Economic Development, headed by Kwasi Holman.

In announcing the campaign, Mayor Barry said: "The District of Columbia is a world class capital city with significant commerce and a high quality of life. It is the center of influence and power and increasingly is becoming an international center of finance and information. Many of the nation's major businesses and associations already have offices here. We want to let the business community across the nation know that this is the place to be."

"I am delighted to have the support of leaders of the District's business community in this effort, which is designed to benefit everyone. This

program will diversify and expand our job base to provide the opportunties our residents, especially our young people, need. It will help existing businesses to grow and prosper, and it will broaden our tax base."

Major elements of the campaign include:

-- A telephone hotline, 800-445-6767, to be advertised widely, making it easy for senior business executives to reach District economic development officials. The number will begin operation in September.

-- The new brochure will be sent to 10,000 chief executive officers of corporations nationwide over an 18-month period.

-- Advertising in national business magazines, including: "Business Week", "Venture", "Black Enterprise", and "Fortune".

-- A special trade association attraction program will use a committee of top trade representatives located in the District to approach more than 800 other such organizations nationwide. In addition, special publications and a portable exhibit will be displayed at trade association meetings around the nation.

-- A direct mail campaign to businesses around the nation.

Along with these initiatives, Deputy Mayor McClinton's office is also instituting an on-going direct call program for the District's top 200 businesses to ascertain their needs. "As we attract new businesses to our city," said Deputy Mayor McClinton, "and let them know what a great place Washington is to live and do business, we must be sure to retain the businesses we already have."

As one of the first steps in the campaign, District officials attended the annual convention of the American Society of Association Executive in Chicago, August 17 through 20 and had a booth and exhibit about the District.

Mayor Barry said the marketing campaign will focus on the "pro-business" climate in the District, the availablity of a highly skilled labor force, and the benefits of being in the nation's fourth largest metropolitan area. The effort will also focus on the District's unique feature as a center of decision-making and power.

The campaign will point out opportunities for development of corporate offices, in areas such as Franklin Square and other portions of downtown. The New York Avenue corridor is seen as appropriate for light industrial development.

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An Economic Profile

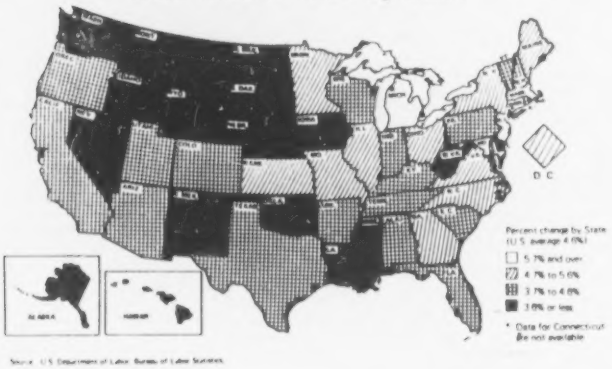
Annual Pay in the District: 1984

The annual average pay for persons working in the District of Columbia in 1984 was $25,120. This was $6,770 more than the average American worker, $6,969 more than workers in Maryland and $8,634 more than workers in Virginia.

Between 1983 and 1984, District workers wages and salaries increased 5.2 percent, as compared to 4.6 percent for all American workers. When ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 8th largest increase (5.2 percent), but neighboring Maryland was 2nd with a 6.1 percent raise. Virginia was number 14 with an, over the year, increase of 4.8 percent for its workers. For the first time in two years, government workers in the District received a relatively larger increase (5.6 percent) than private sector workers (5.4 percent). Excluding mining in the District (principally high paid government

relations staff), the pay increase in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry led all other District industries, with an 8.4 percent pay increase. This was the second consecutive year this industry has lead the way, probably reflecting in part its strong recovery from the recession.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1983 to 1984 by State



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Surprisingly, pay in the Construction industry declined 0.2 percent, after receiving the smallest industry increase in 1983. This performance probably foreshadows upward wage pressures in this industry. The average construction worker across the country, in 1984, made $20,733 vs. $21,827 in the District. The average construction worker in New York received $24,371, in Minnesota $23,229, in Massachsuetts $22,123, in Michigan $22,609, in Illinois $25,953 and in California $24,629.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY: 1984

	TOTAL	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT
US	$18,350	$18,175	$19,229
DC	$25,120	$21,868	$29,331
MD	$18,151	$17,382	$21,040
VA	$16,486	$16,710	$19,371

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data - annual averages.

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1984

Industry	Pay	% Change 1983-84
Private Sector	$21,868	5.4
Minning	$55,260	28.7
Construction	$21,827	-0.2
Manufacturing	$28,845	7.2
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	$31,287	2.7
Wholesale Trade	$27,531	3.6
Retail Trade	$11,814	3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	$23,955	8.4
Services	$22,416	6.6
Government	$29,331	5.6

A DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATION RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

The Department's publication - Washington Area Jobs and Occupations in the Year 1990 was chosen as one of three finalist in the special research category at the Annual Labor Market Information Directors meeting held in Rapid City South Dakota in September. The competition was sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Administrators (ICESA). A publication by the South Carolina Job Service concerning the labor force status of women took first place.

Free copies of the Publication may be obtained by calling the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1084) or the LMIR Division (639-1642).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,111 in July, up 737 from June. In July 1985, 50.0 percent of all UI recipients were males, with professionals, technicians, and managers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in July, down 1.1 weeks from the previous month.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
July 1985

	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total	10,111	9,374	13,091
Sex			
Male	5,059	4,971	6,287
Female	5,052	4,403	6,804
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,514	2,276	2,858
Clerical & Sales	2,570	2,439	2,966
Service	2,650	2,145	3,265
Farm, Fish, Forest	38	53	52
Processing	36	34	49
Machine Trade	138	127	138
Benchwork	68	64	71
Structural	870	896	994
Misc. & INA	1,227	1,340	2,698

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
July 1985

Duration and Sex	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total	10,111	9,374	13,091
1-2 Weeks	2,011	1,464	2,005
3-4 Weeks	1,397	1,019	2,122
5-14 Weeks	3,647	3,610	5,284
15-26 Weeks	3,056	3,281	3,680
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.1	10.5	9.1
Males	9.7	10.8	9.4
Females	8.4	10.2	8.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Since July, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 2,980. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was unchanged from a year ago. As the table below indicates, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In June, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate was tied with six other metropolitan areas for the seventeenth lowest rate.

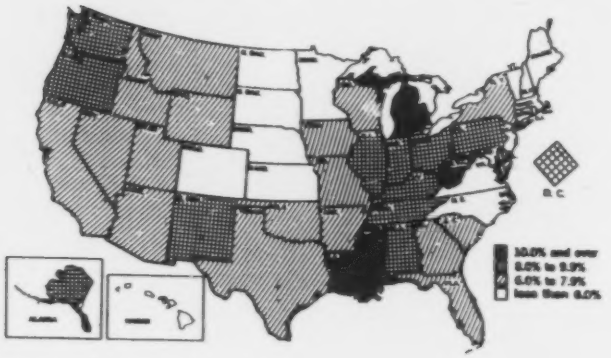
Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate, at 4.1 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.4 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Baltimore area's jobless rate was unchanged from May at 5.3 percent. This was 1.2 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area's unemployment rate declined a mere 0.2 percentage point, over the year.

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 8.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate. This was up one notch from May when the District had the 12th highest jobless rate.

Virginia (5.4 percent) and Maryland (4.5 percent) ranked 38th and 48th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only four states West Virginia (12.0 percent), Louisiana (11.5 percent), Michigan (10.2 percent), and Mississippi (10.2 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. This was up from May when only two states, West Virginia

and Louisiana, registered double digit unemployment rates. As usual, Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 3.9 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1985



In 27 of 51 states, June's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. The largest over the year decrease was posted in Alabama, at at 1.8 percentage points. The largest over the year increase was registered in Texas, at 2.2 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia, with a jobless rate of 8.5 percent, had the 15th highest rate of the selected cities. This is down one notch from May, when the District of Columbia held the 14th position. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.2 percent. This was up 0.6 percentage point from the May average of 8.6 percent. Of the 24 selected cities, 19 reported higher jobless rates in June than in May. A large portion of this increase can beattributed to youth in the job market for the summer season. Only three cities (St. Louis, New York, and Salt Lake City) registered lower jobless rates over the month. The rate remained unchanged in two cities Miami (10.1 percent) and Baltimore 6.8 percent). Gary, Indiana (19.6 percent) still has the highest rate, while Boston, Massachusetts (4.6 percent) still has the lowest.

Eight cities (New Orleans, Newark, Miami, Chicago, Houston, Atlanta, Salt Lake City, and Dallas) experienced higher over the year jobless rates. Both Birmingham and New York posted sizable over the year declines, 3.7 percentage points and 2.6 percentage points respectively.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	June 1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	19.6	20.6
2. Cleveland, OH	12.4	13.5
3. New Orleans, LA	11.6	9.1
4. Newark, NJ	11.3	10.5
5. Buffalo, NY	11.0	11.1
6. Dayton, OH	10.4	11.9
7. Miami, FL	10.1	10.0
8. Chicago, IL	9.9	9.2
9. Birmingham, AL	9.6	13.3
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.5
11. Pittsburgh, PA	9.1	10.5
12. Houston, TX	9.1	6.8
13. St. Louis, MO	9.0	9.2
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.6	9.4
15. Dist. of Columbia	8.5	8.9
16. Philadelphia, PA	8.4	8.5
17. Atlanta, GA	8.0	7.5
18. New York, NY	7.4	10.0
19. Columbus, OH	7.0	8.4
20. Milwaukee, WI	6.9	7.6
21. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.6
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	6.3
23. Dallas, TX	6.1	3.9
24. Boston, MA	4.6	5.4

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE — *1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM*

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1985

	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	% Change From June 1985	% Change From July 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,937	2,825	3,752	+ 39.4	+ 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,749	30,079	44,872	+ 32.1	- 11.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,738	28,219	39,769	+ 26.6	- 10.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,091,357	$3,996,397	$5,582,248	+ 27.4	- 8.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.46	$141.62	$140.37	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Number of First Payments	2,274	1,424	2,950	+ 59.7	- 22.9
Number of Final Payments	1,014	858	1,086	+ 18.2	- 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,212	8,338	10,828	+ 10.5	- 14.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	19.8	13.5	- 20.7	+ 16.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	203	154	276	+ 31.8	- 26.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,548	2,772	3,770	+ 28.0	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,550	2,824	3,571	+ 25.7	- 0.6
Total Benefits Paid	$619,149	$496,305	$592,723	+ 24.8	+ 4.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.41	$175.75	$165.98	- 0.8	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	236	133	175	+ 77.4	+ 34.9
Number of Final Payments	132	84	109	+ 57.1	+ 21.1
Total Beneficiaries	915	825	943	+ 10.9	- 3.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.0	21.2	20.4	- 29.2	- 26.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	61	52	57	+ 17.3	+ 7.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	663	587	874	+ 12.9	- 24.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	506	435	603	+ 16.3	- 16.1
Total Benefits Paid	$86,529	$ 72,645	$95,685	+ 19.1	- 9.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.01	$167.00	$158.68	+ 2.4	+ 7.8
Number of First Payments	43	39	40	+ 10.3	+ 7.5
Number of Final Payments	41	26	1	+ 57.7	+4000.0
Total Beneficiaries	145	136	162	+ 6.6	- 10.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.8	11.2	15.1	+ 5.4	- 21.9
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,201	3,031	4,085	+ 38.6	+ 2.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,960	33,438	49,516	+ 31.5	- 11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,794	31,478	43,943	+ 26.4	- 9.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,797,035	$4,565,347	$ 6,270,656	+ 27.0	- 7.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.68	$145.03	$142.70	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Number of First Payments	2,553	1,596	3,165	+ 60.0	- 19.3
Number of Final Payments	1,187	968	1,196	+ 22.6	- 0.8
Total Beneficiaries	10,272	9,299	11,933	+ 10.5	- 13.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.6	19.7	13.9	- 20.8	+ 12.2

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/c Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia took 4,200 initial claims for unemployment compensation in July, 1985 and paid $5.8 million in benefits. Both measures were up considerably over the previous month due to two seasonal factors: (1) The base period for determination of benefits changed effective July 7, 1985. Many persons were eligible prior to that time, but exercised the option of filing after July 7 because of advantages in the benefit amount. There is a surge of "change-of-base-period" filers each quarter. (2) Numerous public school crossing guards and cafeteria workers file annually after the close of schools in late June.

The July initial claim level was 39 percent above June, but was approximately the same level (3 percent) as July of last year. Benefits paid rose 27 percent over June's $4.6 million, to compensate 39.8 thousand idle weeks. There were 10,270 beneficiaries of record in July, representing a 10 percent increase from last month. The number of first payments surged 60 percent over the month, but were 14 percent below the level set in July, 1984. The average weekly payment was approximately $3.00 above July of last year.

Initial claims in the January-July period this year totalled 23,750. There were 257,050 idle compensated weeks, for which the dollar outlay was $37.3 million. Recipients receiving first payments for benefits during that time amounted to 13,860, while 7,170 recipients exhausted eligibility. The average weekly payment amount was $145.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know . . .

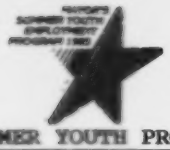
1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done
4. Where the employee will work
5. Education, special skills or experience required
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it
8. Name of person to see
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.)
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs

After the Interview:

If you hire the pre-screened individual we send you please tell us promptly. We will then stop referring people for the job. It also keeps our computerized JOB BANK current on a daily basis.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*



SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM PLACES 24,057

The District's Summer Youth Employment Program, which ended August 16th, provided job placements for 24,057 youth, ranging is age from 14 to 21. Every young person who signed up for the program was referred to a job, fulfilling a commitment made by Mayor Barry in April.

The program provided jobs of 20 to 40 hours a week at the minimum wage of $3.35 an hour, in the District Government and a wide range of private nonprofit agencies, as well as in private industry. The program was funded with $8.5 million in federal funds and close to $7 million in District funds, a total of $15.5 million.

Mayor Barry in a meeting with the summer workers talked about their experience. The Mayor said:

"I made a commitment to our young people to provide them with summer jobs because the opportunity to learn about the world of work can make the critical difference in a young person's future. We have no more important resource than our young people, and the cost of a summer job is minimal compared with the benefits our young people gained.

Equally important, our young people made many important contributions to the people of the District. They have provided important services, and in many cases their supervisors have praised their energy and cooperation and their abilities and skills. This program has been wonderful for the young people and a real help to the city as well.

Finally, I have made use of the opportunity of having our young people together to get across the message to them that they should stay away from drugs, which can destroy their minds and bodies and ruin their future. I am elated about the response from our youth to this program and to the entire summer jobs experience."

The District's program is the third largest in the nation and by far the largest for any city of comparable size. New York provided 41,000 jobs and Chicago, 24,441. Only four other cities in the nation provided more than 5,000 jobs. The District's program is also the largest based on population size--337.1 jobs per 100,000 population. Only four other cities were over 100 jobs per 100,000 and the closest was Cleveland with 129.4. No other city has promised a job to every young person who applied.

LMI TID-BIT

According to the 1980 Census, for every District resident working in Prince George's County there were 10 Prince George's County residents working in the District. District residents working in Prince George's County made an average of $12,193 a year, while Prince George's County residents working in the District made an average of $14,921 a year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July, 1985 was up $2.42. Average Weekly Hours were down slightly, 0.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 26¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed the most significant over all increase in July. Weekly Earnings increased $7.30. Weekly Hours were down 1.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 54¢ an hour, due to more business.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	409.75	407.33	378.58	37.8	38.5	37.7	10.84	10.58	10.04
Durable Goods	378.10	374.18	358.83	40.7	41.3	40.5	9.29	9.06	8.86
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	416.08	408.78	379.76	44.5	46.4	43.6	j/ 9.35	a/ 8.81	8.71
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	392.23	390.73	358.50	40.9	41.7	40.6	a/ 9.59	a/ 9.37	a/ 8.83
Other Durable Goods	349.32	346.32	351.34	38.9	39.0	39.3	a/ 8.98	8.88	a/ 8.94
Non-durable Goods	436.31	435.01	395.77	35.3	36.1	35.4	12.36	12.05	11.18
Food & Kindred Products	585.60	585.86	521.59	36.9	37.7	36.5	a/15.87	a/ 15.54	c/14.29
Printing & Publishing	426.38	425.42	397.76	33.6	34.7	34.8	a/12.69	c/ 12.26	11.43
Other Non-Durable Goods	303.32	301.84	253.92	41.1	40.9	36.9	7.38	c/ 7.38	6.90

Total Production Workers	July '85	June' 85	July' 84
	34,200	34,000	34,100

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
j/ More business, other than seasonal
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.1 percent to 323.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in July, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in July, the local CPI-U rose 4.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from May to July. The July level of 325.9 was 4.9 percent higher than in July, 1984.

Nationally, the CPI-U increased by a modest 0.5 percent over the two month period and 3.6 percent over the year. Thus, recent local price increases have been slower than those across the country, but over the year, prices locally have been increasing faster than prices nationally.

The 1.1 percent local advance in the CPI-U from May to July follows a moderate increase of 0.2 percent in the preceding two month period. Higher costs of housing accounted for most of the increase. The housing index rose 2.4 percent, largely due to sharp increases in shelter costs. Homeowners' costs rose 3.8 percent, while renters' costs rose 2.6 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for electricity, housekeeping services, and telephone services advanced, while lower costs were recorded for housefurnishings, piped natural gas, and fuel oil. The medical care index rose 2.1 percent, primarily due to higher charges for most medical care services.

Entertainment costs rose, reflecting higher pet expenses and membership dues. Transportation costs rose 0.2 percent. The higher costs of automobile insur-

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WASHINGTON AREA OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL-URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	July 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	322.8	1.5	3.6
Washington Area	323.3	1.1	4.9
Food & Beverage	313.7	0	3.0
Housing	343.4	2.4	7.0
Apparel & Upkeep	219.2	-2.5	3.2
Transportation	310.5	.2	1.4
Medical Care	428.7	2.1	8.1
Entertainment	259.7	1.4	5.2
Other Goods & Services	320.9	.4	6.1
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	169.7	1.0	5.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

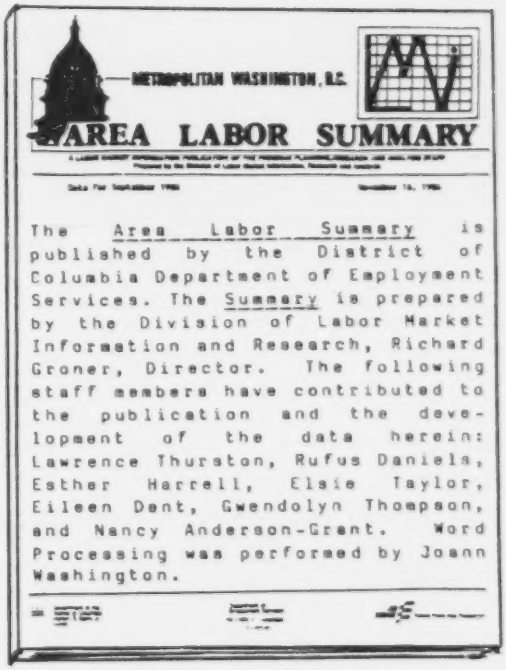
ance, motor fuels, and maintenance and repairs were partially offset by declines in automobile and tire prices and automobile finance charges.

Food and beverage prices were unchanged on average, from May to July. Grocery store food prices were unchanged on average, and prices of food consumed away from home declined 0.1 percent.

The index for apparel and upkeep declined 2.5 percent. Lower prices for women's, girls', and men's apparel were primarily responsible.

Job Service . . .

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

Adult Employment and Training

On-The-Job Training

On-The-Job Training (OJT) is a system through which an employer provides on-site supervised skills training under a contractual agreement. In exchange for the training, the Department of Employment Services reimburses the employer for 50 percent of the trainee's salary. The reimbursement represents compensation to you while the new hire is learning the skills to become a productive worker.

To obtain an OJT worker, you select candidates from a carefully screened group of persons furnished by your Job Service office. The number of screened referrals is based on your individual preference.

On-The-Job Training assists job seekers of all ages who lack sufficient skills training or work experience by providing direct exposure and work experience in the workplace environment.

Adults With Dependents Program

Unemployed District of Columbia residents over 22 years of age with one or more dependents are eligible for a 12-month program of On-The-Job Training. The locally-funded Adults with Dependents Program places eligible D.C. residents in private sector On-The-Job Training in exchange for a 50 percent reimbursement to the employer of the participant's wages. The objective of this program is to provide participants with occupational skills that will lead to unsubsidized employment. The program reduces the start-up costs normally associated with new hires and allows employers to tailor workers' training to the precise needs of the business.

JOB SERVICE

Senior Community Service Employment Program

Job Service administers the Senior Community Service Employment Program for seniors who are 55 years of age and older. The program provides temporary jobs in public and private non-profit agencies and organizations in the District of Columbia at no cost to the employer. The salaries of the program participants, known as Senior Aides, are paid with funds provided by the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Council of Senior Citizens. Participants work part-time in a variety of areas — as office clerks, library assistants, telephone operators, payroll clerks, receptionists, home health aides, food service workers, teacher aides, and paralegal assistants.

Job Service staff provide supportive services to the participants to ensure their success with the host agencies and enhance their opportunity for unsubsidized employment. The services include vocational counseling, aptitude and proficiency testing, job development and placement assistance.

In addition to hiring senior workers for permanent positions, employers are encouraged to consider seniors for jobsharing and other part-time employment.

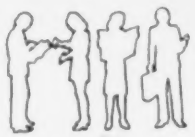
Training and Retraining For Employment Program

The Training and Retraining for Employment Program (TREP) is designed to improve or restructure the skill levels of residents who are in need of training or retraining to obtain employment. The program is funded by District appropriated monies. Enrollees must be D.C. residents who are at least 16 years of age and who have completed high school or its equivalent. Priority is given to residents who are economically disadvantaged or to those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:



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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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